

drainage in the earlier cases, and its almost complete abandonment towards the last. The glass drainage-tube has been given up altogether, and gauze is used in its place.

Finally, a record of deaths occurring in the gynæcological department is given. No critical review of the cases appears, but simply the statements of the post-mortem findings in the various cases.

There is running through all of these reports an accuracy of statement and a regard for mathematics that are certainly admirable. Such expressions as "a large amount of fluid," or "a tumor of moderate size," or "some distance from," and the like, unfortunately so common in our clinical reports, give place to accurate measurements in the work which it has just been our pleasure to review.

JAMES P. WARBASSE.

A TEXT-BOOK OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY AMERICAN TEACHERS. Edited by WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D. In two volumes, illustrated. Volume II, 1046 pages, 76 figures, 6 plates. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1894.

A synopsis of the general outline and scope of this valuable work was given in the review of the first volume (*ANNALS OF SURGERY*, July, 1893). Now that the second has appeared, it remains only for us to notice some of the special feature of this volume as well.

The opening chapter, entitled "General Considerations Concerning the Biology of Bacteria, Infection, and Immunity," by William H. Welch, is, like Dr. Billings's article, something of an innovation, especially in its attention to the minute details of these subjects so important in modern pathology. The author stands confessedly in the front rank of living investigators in this realm of science, and this chapter adds to his reputation as a writer and teacher. The portion of the chapter devoted to immunity and prophylactic and curative inoculations may well be regarded as

prophetic of a new era, just beginning, of practical prevention and cure of disease. Tetanus, diphtheria, and pneumonia will soon be ranked with small-pox in this respect, and the time seems near at hand when serum-therapy will in many diseases supplant the expectant treatment and the uncertain use of drugs.

Henry M. Lyman contributes a number of articles, those upon obesity, upon saccharine diabetes, and upon rheumatism being worthy of "honorable mention."

One of the most interesting and valuable sections of the entire work is that written by William Osler upon diseases of the blood. Besides the description of the gross appearances seen in Hodgkins's disease, leukæmia, and other blood diseases, Dr. Osler gives the methods of exact diagnosis by means of the preparation, staining, and examination of the blood itself so fully and so clearly that the practitioner will no longer be obliged to consult the elaborate treatises of Limbeck or Von Jaksch for a description of the technique of these procedures. The text is supplemented by well-executed colored plates, by photogravures, by cuts representing the forms of apparatus used, and by a colored plate showing the characteristic appearances of Addison's disease. Blood charts in colors are also given illustrating the careful methods of determining the exact number of red blood-corpuscles, of white blood-corpuscles, and of hæmoglobin employed by the best diagnosticians of to-day, as opposed to the diagnosis by guesswork, and the treatment of all alike by the use of Blaud's pills *ad libitum*, still too much in vogue. To a conscientious physician this chapter alone is well worth the price of the book.

Dr. William Pepper, to whose busy life as a practitioner is mainly due the deferred appearance of the book, has contributed largely to the work; 200 pages in the first volume and 325 pages in the second are from his pen. The diseases of the pericardium, myocardium, and endocardium, the neuroses, malpositions, and congenital affections of the heart, and the diseases of the blood-vessels are carefully and authoritatively presented, though it is to be regretted that the writer does not favor us with such minutiae as to methods of diagnosis,

especially of physical diagnosis, as characterize Dr. Osler's article. Some plates or diagrams of the position of the heart and other organs in health and in disease, such as those in Wesener's book, would be of great assistance to the student.

An exhaustive and systematic discussion of the diseases of the mouth, tongue, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils, œsophagus, stomach, and intestines is also by Dr. Pepper. Among the many sections worthy of note are those devoted to the methods of physical examination of the stomach, and to the chemical examination of the contents of that organ. The full-page photogravures of micro-photographs of the principal forms of tape-worms are among the best in the entire work.

The consideration of appendicitis is necessary to make the discussion of intestinal diseases complete; but, in view of modern results of surgical treatment when an operation is performed in the early stage of the disease, and the extreme gravity of the prognosis where it is delayed, Dr. Pepper might well have laid more stress upon the fact that medical treatment is uncertain and often causes dangerous delay, and that an early surgical operation offers to the patient the greatest number of chances of recovery.

Dr. James C. Wilson has written upon the diseases of the nose, larynx, bronchi, and pleura. The last named is the best of the series.

The articles upon the diseases of the liver and of the peritoneum are the best of those given by Reginald A. Fitz.

Practical urinary examination is the title of an article by J. W. Holland. The article in question offers many opportunities for adverse criticism. Many important forms of urinary deposit are omitted from the illustrations. Tests for indican, and the phenylhydrazin test, considered by most authorities to be the best test for sugar known at the present time, are not mentioned. No mention is made of the various forms of centrifugal machines by means of which urinary sediments can be collected and examined in a short space of time. The illustrations are few in number and are poorly executed

as compared with those in other parts of the book, and the chapter is by far the most unsatisfactory and incomplete in the entire work.

Diseases of the lungs and of the kidneys are Francis Delafield's contribution, and both articles are excellent. The charts showing the temperature, the pulse, and the respiration-curves in different colors on the same chart are especially good. Puerperal eclampsia is not discussed as fully as the importance of the subject demands. Less than a page is devoted to it.

The publishers are to be congratulated, as well as the editor, for the completion of so satisfactory a work, and may well take pride in the fact that the entire book, including the colored plates, is printed upon their own presses. The paper, type, press-work, and all the details of the work unite to form an excellent example of the book-maker's art. The first volume is already recognized as a standard book of reference, and the second volume more than realizes the expectations of the subscribers.

H. P. DE FOREST.

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